## Enginees Notices.

KNOX'S HATS AND FURS -- If you have never happened to visit the store of Knox at the sorance of Knoad way and Falton-et, it is wently your while to do so, and extented his beauffed assortment of Funn and its immone stock of Hars, Cars, &c. They are remarkably testeful articles, particularly the new style- ( Gentlemen's Hats which are universally admissed and very generally wora. They are peculiarly nest and very beer mine.

WHO CAN DO IT?

There is not an establish eat in New-York that will sell you the following articles within Thirty per cent of our prices. What's mean we give you the benefit of duble as may goods to select from at any other house can show you. Write French Chino Dinner Pates, the dozen. 150 White French Chino Tax Cops the dozen. 150 White French Chino Tax Cops the dozen. 150 White French Chino Car ed Vege-able Dishes. 150 White French Chino Car ed Vege-able Dishes. 150 White French Chino Car ed Vege-able Dishes. 150 White French Chino Dinner Sets, 145 pieces. 250 White French Chino Dinner Sets, 146 pieces. 250 White French Chino Dinner Sets, 151 pieces. 450 Concred and Git French Chino Dinner Sets, 151 pieces. 450 White French Chino Dinner Sets, 151 pieces. 450 White French Chino Dinner Fists, 151 pieces. 450 White French Stone Chino Unione Flats, the dozum. 260 White French Stone China Dinner Flats, the dozum. 260 White French Stone China Wanp Flats, the dozum. 260 White French Stone China Wanp Flats, the dozum. 260 White French Stone China Wanp Flats, the dozum. 260 White tren-Stone China Dinner Plates, the doren.
White Iron Stone China Dinner Plates, the doren.
White Iron-Stone China Covered Vegetable Dishes.
White Iron-Stone Glina Dinner Sets, 155 pleces.
Hiver plated Tes Spooss the dozen.
Hiver plated Table 7 has the dozen.
Hiver plated Coffee Urna - sob.
The whole of our inumers a stock of Company of the stone of the stock of the sto The whole of our immerse stock of Cut and Pressed Table Glass and Gas Fixtures at equally low rates Nos 631 and 633 Bradway, between Houston and Birocker.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES

ALTRED MUNNOE & Co.

No. 41 Broadway, believes Canal and Grand ste., arked down and continue to sell from their spicadid stock of Maw's and Boys' CLOTHING at a reduction of from 10 to 25 per cent For Casu.

PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES. ROYAL VELGET CARPETING, 9] and 10] yer yard. Excuses Brussels Carpeting 6; and 7] per yard. Beantical Inguals Carpets 8, 4; and 5] per yard. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 28 Bowery.

GAS FIXTURE MANUFACTORY. CHEAPEST PLACE IN NEW-YORK
All york warranted—no extra charges—fatures shortened
lengthened, and put up at the prices for which they are sold.

JAS. G. MOFFET.
No. 119 and 121 Prinnest.
3d block west of Broadway. P. S. Old Gas Fixtures regit F each or artistic Bres.

10 000 LADIES WANTED - (But don't all come at

PROF. ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS is the best and channel article for Dressing Beautifying Cleaning, Curling, Proserving and Restoring the Hair. Ladder try ft. For sale by all Droggists and Perfumers throughout the world.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS
scribers, in sending us reminances, frequently omit to men
tion the name of the Post Office, and very frequently the
name of the State, to which their paper is to be sent. Al
ways mention the name of the Post Office and State. notice can be taken of arraymous Communications. What ever is intended for insertion must be autoenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publi-cation, but as a guarenty of his good futth. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications

The Board of Canvassers yesterday commenced the counting of the votes taken last Tuesday. The Second and Ninth Wards were finished, the result being only 24 variation on Mayor from the table published in THE TRIBUNE, and this error we suspected at the time, as our reports from one District disagreed to that amount.

The fugitive slave case in Brooklyn has assumed an interesting phase. The alleged slave is set free, and the men who compassed his arrest are themselves arrested on a charge of hidnapping.

We give this morning from the newspapers of other cities and the country generally an interesting chapter of public opinion upon our Charter Election. It is all one way; but that is not our fault, for, except the special party pleading of The Atlas and Argus, we have not seen one word of regret at the defeat of Fernando Wood. On the contrary, there is universal and hearty rejeicing from the seaboard to the lakes that the EmpireCity has put the seal of condemnation upon this bold, bad men.

We notice in several Democratic journals Ismen tations over the disastrous defeat just encountered by their party in this City. We beg leave to assure them that this is sheer nonsense Fernando Wood has been defeated here, but the Democratic party has not been. That party had a small majority here over all opponents at the last Presidential Election, and it has just about the same majority new. Mr. Buchanan had some Pive Thousand more votes here than Fremont and Filtmore usited, and his party has just polled nearly as many, as we presume the vote for Supervisors, Altermen, &c., will show. If the Mayor just ousted was a Buchauau man and a Dem erst, so is the Mayor just elected Every voter for and against him voted with a full Anomiedge of this fact The National Administration has a far more reliable support here than in any of the rural districts of our State. There, atrongly with the oppressors of Kaneas; here, he cannot. Mr Busbanan's policy is Pro-Slavery; this City is Pro-Slavery and gave him his majority on that ground. He will slienste one-third of all his supporters in our State, west of Albany by pur suing the policy to which he seems inclined before he shekes his major ty in this City.

The electors of New York did not intend to condemn Mr. Buchanap, his party nor his policy, by electing Mayor Tiemann They mesut first, to rid themselves of the perilous, discreditable, burdensome rule of a man whom they believed singularly disherest and unsorupulous; secondly, to establish the principle that their City should be governed for its own good, and not for that of any political party. To this principle, Mr. Tiemann is committed-of course, not to any act or scheme of hostility to the National Administration, to which he was, is, and doubtless will continue to be a friend. As a citizen and a voter, be will doubtless continue to support that Administration; as Mayor, he will know no party as peculiarly entitled to his favor or support. He will appoint to the respons ble stations within his gift capable and upright men, chosen from the several parties into which our citizens are divided, and insist that they perform faithfully their official duties and not devote their time and official infla ence to the manufacture of Presidents or Governors. In short, Mr Tiemann's election is the triemph of the principle of Municipal R-form and independence of National politics for which the better pertion of our citizens have labored and

struggled for several years past. Why should this reform he longer resisted? What party can possibly lose by it aught to which it is fairly entitled? The National Administration has nearly or quite one thousand well-pai 1 and welltrained stipendiaries in our City, who are fully competent to organize and drill its supporters to the fullest desirable extent. They can still be taxed to carry elections, and drafted to organize neighboring counties and States. Let the City Government be simply and strictly neutral and the Federal A1ministration will have a large preponderance of official influence and power, backing a party alreads confessedly predominant. What more can be seled !

We do not credit the intimatious that Mr. Buchanan is about to stretch for h his scepter, and punish those of his subordinates in this City who have seen fit to support Mr. Tiemann. Politically,

the news is too good, municipally it is too bad, to be true. If Mr. Buchanen, having been out of the country, has failed to study the history of his predecessor's blund re and ruin, we advise him to call on his friends, O'Conor, School and Section, to post bim up on that head. President Pierce was doomed from the day on which he began to intermeddle in the foute which infested his party in our State. He did not beal these feuds- on the contrary, he aggravated them - while he blasted his own hopes of a reflection. Had be supply kept his hands off, all might have been different. It can hardly be that two successive Presidents will ruin themselves by precisely the same blunder.

A. d, whilesay such interference would strengthen the Republican party, which in this State is too strong to need such help so that it chooses t exert its strength, we should deplore it as a trist and a peril to the cause of Municipal Reform. We deere a fair trial for be experiment of Municipal rule independent of National politics. Other cit es have tried it with success; Boston, an Oppos tion strengtold tas tested and approves it; let New-Yo'k a Democratic citadel, emulate ber example. Its conceded success in these two cities will irres atibly commend it to the adoption of others. Thereafter, if a Municipality proves inefficient or corrupt, it can be ejected without encountering the all bis invincible power of a dominant political organization Suppose Party bad been entirely ignored in our late contest, who can doubt that the result would have been ati i more decided and be reficent?

We do not believe that Mr. Buchagan will undertake to publish those of his supporters who saw fit to support Mr. Tiemson; but we do somewhat fear that a majority of the Aldermen and Coqueilmen elect will attempt to thwart the new Mayor in his endeavors to emsucipate our Municipal affairs form the thraidom of Nati nal politics. If they bould be induced to reject all his nominations but the se made from the ranks of their own party, they might embarraes and impede, but they could not defeat, the triumph of the principle which Mr. Tiemann represents. That principle has the hearty approval of three-fourths of our intelligent citizens; t is intrinsically right; and its triumph in our municipality is imperatively needed. A purely factions rejection of most or many of Mr. Tiemann's apprintments would but increase its popularity and save its enduring triumph.

Special Dispatch to The Evening Post. WASHINGTON, December 3, 1857 -It is stated here, upon high authority, that Mr Buchanan has finally det redued not to remove Gov Walaer, but submit the policy of his Kanasa ac ministration to Congress without note or comment. Walker's

-We do not thick the above can be true. Gov Walker, we understand, is about to return t Karess If he does so as Governor, uncensured and unrestrained, his notorious bostility to the bogus Constitution-makers is virtually approved. He goes back on purpose to resist them, if the public have not been deceived with regard to his intentions. For the President to consent to his return as Governor is virtually to acquiesce in his intended course. To do tais under the pretense of submitting the whole matter to the judgment of Corgress-which cannot be expected to act decisive'; upon it until long after the bogus Constitution will tave been declared the organic law of Kansas, and State officers elected and aworn in under it-is to invoke snarchy and chaos come sgain.

The fact is, there is just a right and a wrong side to this controversy-neither less nor more The People of Kanass are entire'y right in repudisting the authority and the acts of the bogus Convention, and insisting that no Constitution be imposed on them until they shall have had a fair opportunity to vote upon it and stall have adopted it by an unconstrained majority vote. Gov. Watter is entirely right in sustaining them in this position, and in saying that they will not be classed nor drives to abanden it. Mr Buchanan is half right in earling that it ought to have been thus submitted-that he wishes it had been. He has now only to go on and say that wont he admits cught to be done shall be, and he is right clear through. If he besitates at this point, and says their product fairly to a direct vote of the People, yet be will uphold them in the unfair and juggling course they have taken, he has no choice but to remore Weiker. Either the President must face about or the Governor goes to the wall. For the President to retain him, yet hold language which implies that he should have removed him, is to dissatisfy all parties and breed general confusion. We think The Post's correspondent is mistaken, and credit the later assurances of our own corre spondents that a breach is inevitable.

There are some, we perceive, who base a hope d conciliation on the President's assumption that the d fference pending in Karess is rather nom nat than real. The Convention, he says, has submitted the Slaver; question; and that was the only substantial matter in issue. But to this the People of Kausas forcibly reply that they are the party to be consulted this metter, and that they maintain that-1. The Sistery question-tost is, the question between Savery and No Savery-is not submitted but only a question between less or more Slavery which is t the Slavery question on which they wish to be teard. 2 There are other questions involved in their Constitution beside that of Slavery, on which they desire to be consulted. And 3 They wish to para on the right of this Convention to make a Conetitution for them at all. Why should they not be heard on all these points?

We have informs ion from Madrid that the Honorable Mr. Dodge-who is not to be confounded with that abstraction styled "the dodge" in valger perlance—the individual who has for some time epresented this wide spread and still spreading Recubic at the sugget Iberian Court has determined to abandon the delightful hidalgo society, the Albambra, the buil fights, and all the refined pleasures springing from a resistence near an ancient throne, and to return to the hog and homminy, the chicken fixings and common doings of his native wilds, Touched by the anguish of Mr. Buchsusn. who has heretofore been unable to extort a resignation from one of our diplomatic exiles, and conscious of the extreme embarras-ment which such selfish tenscity must have caused our venerable President, Mr. Dudge has determined to set a noble example to our whole Embassadorial corps. and to leap, like a red-taps Curtius, into the gulf of resignation. He will n t disgrace his two Romen names by refraining from the exhibition of a Reman virtue. We shall certainly welcome him hone with some pleasure, although the extent of our repture will be graduated by the character of tie gentleman sent to take his place; for it mass be sad of Mr. Dodge, so far as our own information enables us to express an opinion, that at Madrid te bas proved to be a singularly inoffensive person. and that be has in fact afforded much amusement in

dor" is, "a man sent abroad to be Isughed at for the gord of his country;" and if it be a true one, Mr. Dege to certainly entitled to our thanks. He has, n some sort, been a negative kind of a planipotentiary. If he had not gene to Spain and had not drawn his salary, the United States of America w uld not have been in a diminished condition of felicity. But if he has not secured the fair Island of Cubs, he has not gone about with a drawn small sword pinking and probing the persons of royal relatives, and letting out "blue blood" as if it were shimmed-milk. Mr. Soulé in those realms represented us as we are when we are "riz," but Mr. Dodge as we are when in a condition of asinine quiescence Something must be allowed for the fact that our Minister does not understand a word of spanish, or of any language spoken at the Spanish Court. This may account for his moderation; for cumb people are mostly meek andi noffecsive. As it is, he has proved an excellent spesimen of the ligneous, which is the very best style of diplomstist; and we hope that his great success in stupidity, resulting in peace when all before threatened war, will introduce the custom of sending over wooden Embassadors elaborately carved, with the kneebreeches and small sword imitated to the full extent of which chisels and paint are capable. Any ship carver will get up a great number of these for the oum sanually paid to a single live diplomatist. The images may be enshrined in the legations, and the secretaries can, as usual, do the business, being turnished with instructions to retouch the statuary whenever pecessary.

It is understood that soon after the meeting of Congress, Mr. Buchanan will make the new diplomatic appointments. As men of his age are not often averse to the suggestions of precedent, we beg leave to call his attention to the fact that whereas other officers are supposed (sometimes by a pleasant fiction) to be qualified for their posts, it is expected that American Ministers will not be qualified. Their virtue is in not being competent at all. Hence, as it is the custom to speak French at most foreign Courts, it would be exceedingly improper to send any body abroad with the slightest knowledge of that language. As the Embassadors of other pations do not get drunk upon ardent spirits in low drinking houses in the daytime, we must forward somebody who will assert his right to that species of independent exhibaration. As no other nation ever had its Minister kicked out of all the botels of a city as ours was in Berlin, Mr. Bacharan bas now a noble opportunity of deputing those who must of necessity be ejected from every tavern in every European capital. As we have a fine reputation for proficiency in the proface larguage, which has been heretofore well maintaited by our diplomatists, this accomplishment must not be disregarded in the selections. The art of chewing tobacco and of salival ejection even in the presence of Royalty baving been introduced by us into polite Continental circles, it is clearly unworthy of us to abandon it at this time. And if a cardidate has a talent for not paying his debts incurred in foreign cities, that also should be con-

eidered. Our reputation throughout Europe is pretty well fixed. People there have an idea that of late years we only employ in our diplomatic service blackguards, bullice, drunkards, ignoramuses, fillibusters and common cheats. We have strengthened the rule, to be sure, by an occasional exception. Now and then, by ascident, we send a gentleman. We hope, bowever, that Mr. Buchanan will not beed the weak prejudices of a foreign, and of course bleated, ar stocracy, in favor of decency, ability and good manners. Why should we pay any regard to the feelings, the comfort, the self-respect of there with whom we propose to do business ! Why should we regard the blushing shame of wellbred American travelers ? Embassadors are our bagmen. Diplomacy is the sewer through which flews the soum and refuse of the political puidle. A man not fit to stay at home is just the man to rend abroad. We shall see who is not fit to stay at home.

It is already beginning to be apparent that the mere suppression of the Sepoy revolt is but a small part of the task which the English Administration n India have upon their hands. The government of one people by another ten thousand miles off, and differing fundamentally in religious, political, social and moral ideas, is in the very nature of the case surrounded by infinite difficulties. In the case of England and India those difficulties are greatly eggravated by the diversity of opinions and feelings existing in the governing body itself-a body divided into sections, each of which is disposed to regard the question of the administration of India from a particular point of view of its own. In the Arat pac- there are the eighty or ninety thousand Britishorn resident in India, the immediate functionaries by whom the government and the external commerce of that vast country are carried on, and its bundred and fifty millions of people held in subjection. It is not to be wondered at that this small body, in comparing themselves with the natives, should be filled with the most insolent ideas, and should be strongly indisposed to admit the natives to any share of the local administration. or to any approach toward social or political equality with their white conquerors from Europe. How elesely the feelings entertained by this small number of British overseers toward the multitudes subjected to their control resemble the feelings engendered among those who hold a similar position on a slave plantation, is indicated by the very term "nigger," applied in India as well as elsewhere to the subject masses, and employed there by the white overseers not less contemptuously and imphatically than it is in our Southern States. This feeing, which has all along existed in a vio ent degree, is certain to be greatly aggravated by the present revolt. The success of a mere hand full of Englishmen in maintaining themselve under such circumstances will naturally increase taeir sentiment of their own superiority, whil to the contempt formerly felt for the natives wil now be added the bitterest batred and the deepes distrust. The feelings now entertained and freely expressed on the part of the English residents in ludia toward the natives bear a very striking resemblance to the state of feeling which a slave insurrection, rumored or real, every now and then excites in this or that section of the South. Nor does this parallel stop here. In the relations hitherto existing between this body of English tes dents in India and the English Government and people may be traced a strong resemblance to the elations existing between the few whites of the British West Indies and the great body of the laboring population. In attempting to elevate the condition of the blacks and mulattoes of the West Indies, the British Government has had constantly o struggle against the antipathies of the white residents, including a large proportion of the very sects they were obliged to employ; and the same

degree, if possible, in India. A't this very moment the Governor-General of India, in addition to the Sepoy revolt, seems to be in som. dasger of a European revolt. He is denounced as to ? mild, too placeble, too much disposed to lenity-my re, after all, a Hindoo or a Mohammedan than an English-

It can bardly be doubted that the result of the present Indian revolt, like that of other unsuccessful rebellions, will be to throw the people of India more than ever into the position of a conquered people. However it may have been with the Eaglish in India, the English out of India, the East India Company and the English Board of Control, have hitherto exhibited little or nothing of the insolence of conquest. They have studied to spare as far as possible the prejudices of their subjects. Especially in matters of religion they have been very cautious and guarded. In that respect they have gone almost or quite the length of the policy which Bozaparte adopted in Egypt. But already, among the religious class, who are very powerful in England, the very reverses now experienced in India are beginning to be ascribed to over-indulgence toward false religious. It is urged that as the Mohammedan conquest was attended by the introduction of the Mohammedan religion into India, and its spread to a very considerable extent among the Hindoo population, so a Christian conquest can best be maintained by the diffusion of the Christian faith. To be sure, it is not suggested that the natives are to be converted by force, nevertheless the idea is insisted upon that in the matter of Christianizing India the Government has a duty to perform far beyond anything which it has yet accomplished.

Certain it is that the relations of England to India have now reached an entirely novel position. The English established themselves in the country by adroitly taking advantage of the hostilities toward each other of the native princes. By offsetting these princes against each other, the power of India as against European intruders was in a great measure pentralized. By the creation of the Sepoy army the English went still further-they turned the strength of India against itself. That Sapoy army has now slipped through their fingers, and the question of reestablishing it or of finding a substitute for it is surrounded with difficulties. The decay of the native princes has brought the English conquerors face to face with the great body of the native population. As in most cases of conquest, it has been an easy matter to get India. It passed into the bands of the English by the natural course of events, without much forethought or planning on their part. They cannot be said to have so much achieved the mastership of India as to have had it thrust upon them. To keep it is a much more sericus and difficult matter.

Our "Hard-Money" correspondent's third essay has been crowded out from day to day because of its length. It appears herewith.

Many of its positions seem to us entirely foreign to the subject in hand. "Hard Money" believes in a permatent National Bankrupt Law, no matter whether under a Specie or Paper Currency. So do we. He believes in Land Limitation. So do we. He believes interest on Money should never be allowed, or should never exceed one or two per cent and there we decidedly differ. We understand bim to assent to the doctrine that "All power not erapted to the Government is reserved to the 'People." When, we ask, did the People ever concede to the Government the power to deprive them of their natural right to lend their money on interest if they see fit? Even we, who held strenuously to the policy of Usury Laws, would prefer that the State should simply say to usurers, "If you lend your money at extra interest, collect the debt yourself-we wash our hands of it." But to forbid a man to take interest at all is to compel every one who has property or money to heard or use it himself, and deprive the por of any chance of ever borrowing a dollar.

"Hard Money" holds it perfectly right that cat tle or other property which naturally tends to increase in quantity or value should pay interest, but fusion of ideas with regard to the nature and uses of merey. For instance, here is a man owning a hundred sheep, which he can readily let to a farmer who will gladly return him three hundred as good sheep at the end of three years. This is perfectly legitimate, according to "Hard Money." But the owner, having a good offer, sells the sheep for \$500 in cash: and this "Hard Money" would not allow him to lend, unless at one or two per cent per aunum! How can he fail to see that the money for which the sheep were sold-no matter whether Specie or Paper-is simply the same property in another form, and entitles its owner to the same legal rights and advantages? Money is simply a common denominator for all kinds of property; and, if anything is entitled to draw interest or rent for use, money is.

We do not see, however, that this matter has any legitimate connection with the question as to the relative utility of Paper Money and Specie. For, notoriously, interest is far higher in countries where Paper Money is unknown-California, for instance—than in others. Wherever a region is being rapidly settled, cities being built, and property doubling in value every three or four years, there Mobey will command a high rate of interest; and, the harder it is to get, the higher the rate will

"Hard Money" is wofully wrong in supposing that the Banks of this or any other city have no real capital except their Specie in vault, and that consequently they receive an enormous profit on their investment. If this were the fact, does he act see that those very stockholders who receive these large dividends mainly pay them? Suppose our City Banks have a capital of Ninety Millions, with an average of only Ten Millions of Specie in vault, and that they have (or had) thereupon loans smounting to One Hundred and Twelve Millionshow much does the public trust them! Not, cerainly, the amount of their Loans, nor yet of their Capital, nor yet of their Deposits, which are sums temporarily placed with them by their customers for their own convenience. The actual amount fer which the Banks are trusted by the public is that of their Circulation-say Ten Millions-on which the interest cannot be heavy, according to "Hard Money's" ides of what the rate of interest should be. But, be it little or much, we hold that the only reason for upholding Paper Money is the convenience and advantage derived from it by the public. We for example, receive at least \$100,000 per annum in Bank Notes from distant points, which, in the absence of such notes, would be transmitted with far more difficulty, and some of it would never come at all. Specie is an excellent thing in its place; but it will never pass from State to State, from section to section, especially in small orms, so readily and rapidly as Paper; and, is our genteel circles. The new definition of "Embassa- | obstacles have been excountered even to a greater | judgment, One Hundred Millions in Bank Notes

will effect more exchanges and pay more debte in the course of a year than twice the amount in Specie. -Since the present revulsion reached its hight, we have been quite resigned to see the experiment of a Hard Money currency tried en far as it can be; but we confees that the crude notions and rash assertions of its advocates do not tend to strengthen our faith in the success of that experiment. Such catch words as "Paper Money nobility," applied to a state of things like that now existing here, when Backing is just as free as dealing in oysters, inclines us to the belief that the Hard Money the ory is based on ignorance aggravated by prejudice. But let the Hard Money men go ahead; and if they will only begin the constructive part of their undertaking first, and leave the destructive part to the last, we shall continue to contemplate their progress with screne philosophy. Let them first give us a Money Order system, by which any man paying ten dollars and ten cents into one Post Office may rereceive therefore an order for ten dollars on any other Post Office in the country-and so for any smaller or larger sum under \$20-and we shall see benk notes under \$20 abolished with more confidence that the men who engineer the "Hard" policy know what they are about, than we are now able to command. Then let them tell us in what currency the exchanges between Iows and this city. for instance, are to be made-for we suppose no sane man thinks that specie is to be sent here with each order for goods or newspapers from Iowa, and specie sent hence to Iows for each cargo of Wheat, or Corn, or Pork-and we can better judge what will be the upshot of the Hard Money reform. To pull down is always easy and rapid: to build up is far slower and more difficult. We apprehend that the first result of the Hard-Money experiment, earnestly undertaken, will be shinplasters or storeorders: the second, no money at all—that is, none in circulation. What the third stage will be, doth not yet clearly appear, and we fear our correspond-

A lady, in another column, claims the attention of her sex to suggestions respecting the duties devolved on Woman by the commercial crisis through which our country is now passing. Her views will doubtless be duly considered. Not in opposition to them, but in further elucidation of their theme, we add these comments.

ent knows no better than we do.

It must never be forgotten that the great want of the poor in this crisis is Work. There is now, as always, a small number who, from sickness or decrepitude, need downright alms; but these can easily be cared for. The class in whose behalf extraordinary efforts are now required is that of the Unemployed; and he or she who has been blessed in basket and store will do far more good by paying out whatever he can spare for Winter work than by doling it out in charity. Of course, there is room for charity also, as we have just said, but the need of work is far more general and more urgent. Where there is one person truly needing alms, there are forty who may be saved from beggary, moral degradation and crime, by employment and just recompense.

We urge, then, on women as well as men, the duty of seeking out the needy and proffering them employment for the Winter. Three months hence, every one who really seeks work can find it; but this Winter must be a bard one for the poor, and he or she who finds work for a poor man and thus enables him to carry his family safely through the Winter, does far more good than if he supported a family in idleness by alms.

As to women being ready to economize and dress plainly in order to help their husbands and fathers through the crisis, we believe the readiness to do so is all but universal. The man who treats his wife and daughters like rational beings will never experience any difficulty in this quarter. Let him call them around bim and frankly explain his circumstances, showing why and how the utmost frugrality must be exercised until his trials shall have been passed, and he will find them ready and eager to aid him to the extent of their ability. They will not merely wear old dresses, live plainly and work heartily, but they will enter upon this course with generous enthusiasm. Only let them see that he practices as he preaches, and does not spend in punch and eigars the money that he is exhorting them to save, and all will go well.

Still we say, there is such a thing as mistaken frugality. It would be poor economy for the merchant's or banker's wife to make her own dresses and do her own washing in order to save money for alms-giving, and thereby reduce her washerwoman to beggary and turn her seamstress into the street. Let all be frugal: but that frugality which deprives the poor of the gains of honest industry in order to fill the inentiable maw of beggary, is not to be commended.

The extraordinarily large number of votes cast for Mayor has turned attention to the Census returns of 1855. In June of that year we had 88,817 voters: 46,113 native and 42,704 naturalized. We new poll, scattering included, about 85,000. The natural increase would have added to the native vote in two years at least 7,000, while the naturalized gain is in much larger proportion-say 10,000. This would give us 105,000 voters at this time, of whom nearly one half are of foreign birth. Of the naturalized voters, at least 30,000 are Irish, perhaps 16,000 Germans, and the remainder English, Scotch, French, &c. But in regard to this native and adopted division we notice a peculiar coincidence, amounting almost to a demonstration, that 90 per cent of the votes cast for Mr. Wood were by naturalized Irish citizens. The following table will show, Ward by Ward, this remarkable coinci-

	Native		Nathralized	Wood's
and the same of	Yoters.	Tite.	voters,	vote,
Wards.	1855. 570	1837.	1855. 1 425	1857
1		438		231
	The second second second			405
III		462		2.112
17		595		1 346
V		1,702	1,471	2,001
VI		495		2.316
VII		2,246		1.869
VIII		2,551		1,794
1X		4,641		1 620
X		1,768		3,267
X1		1.179		887
хн	Committee of the Commit			1,675
XIII		1,809		2,357
XVI		2.940		878
XV		3,405		2,128
XVI		3,196		2,765
XVII		3,318		2,429
XVIII		1.201		1 322
X1X				0 834
XX		2 634		1.767
XX!			1,889	2 028
XXII	1,101	1,741	1,000	2.02
Total	46,113	43,351	42,704	40 705

voters in the Taird Ward, there not having been 2000 voters of all sorts in the ward for eight years. In the upper wards, where the population has increased rapidly, the uniform agreement is somewhat broker, but the general truth is perfectly plain

We do not mention this for the purpose of makrg invidious distinctions, but to show the error of

the claim made by the Democratic papers in Wool's interest, that but a mere handful of the Dimeeratic party refused to swallow John Cochrane's " devil incarrate" doctrine. Wails the opposition refrained even from stating the fact, it was wall known that the utmost effort was made by Wood's friends to give the contest a bitter national chersoter. Though his gage of battle on this ground was not accepted, the figures show that it was practically the issue of the contest.

The way in which Tuckermann carried on his mail robberies shows a singular degree of careles ness in the management of mail transportation The mails between this city and Bostos, valuable as they are, and great temptations to depredators as they hold out, are conveyed, it seems in a car which serves at the same time as a baggage room and as a place for smeking and lounging on the part of such persons as the conductor may see fit thes to favor. It further appears that this car, with its valuable contents, is occasionally left unlocked at certain stopping places, with nobody to look after the mail bogs, which are thus exposed to be appropriated by anybody bold enough to lay hands

upon them. Considering the large sums paid for mail trace portation by railroad, it might be expected that conveniences would be furnished for putting the mail bags under lock and key, and in a place accessible only to the person having them especially in charge, instead of their being placed, as they would seem to be, on a level with passengers' bag-

As the President seems about to be in want of raw material for a freeh Kansas Governor, we beg leave to suggest to him the name of our dis tinguished fellow-citizen Fernand, Wood. Tale gentleman is nearly out of a place, and Mr. Buchasan may heal some feuds in the party here by sending him across the Mississippi. He presesses many qualifications for the post in question, especially that of a reputation not subject to further damage. He could not be used up in Kansas-that operation having been already performed. With such qualities as he is celebrated for, such influence at Court as he is known to wield, and the support of THE TRIBUNE, we believe no one would dare to oppose

## THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON. SPECIAL DISPATCHES TO THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.

From Our Own Correspondent. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857. Senator Douglas and the President had a confer-

ence this morning on Kansas affairs, but without any satisfactory result. The President adheres to the position he took in the conferences with Governor Walker, that the Lecompton Convention much be sustained. Senator Douglas denounced the Convention, and maintained that the whole Const. tution ought to be submitted to the people. The Democratic camp is troubled again. SECOND DISPATCH.

Senator Douglas was serenaded by his friends at 10 p. m. to-night and made a brief speech compilmentary to Washington City, avowing his continual adhesion to Constitutional principles but not giving the least indication of his course on the Kauss question. He will probably show his hand on Monday.

From Another Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

Senator Douglas is emphatic in denouncing the Kanzas Constitution as violative of the spirit of the Nebraska Bill, and as ignoring the pledges and proessions of the Democracy. He proslaims his opposition, if the instrument presented to Congress is dentical with that published, and only waits for the ficial documents. Without expressing his purpose distinctly, he is understood to favor the introduction of an enabling set for a new Convention. If this stand be maintained, a schism in the

Democratic party is inevitable, for Mr. Douglas

Istelligence received at the Indian Office discredits the statements that the Cheyeanes and Arapahoes are copperating with the Mor none. Gen. Twiss's agent is among teem, and reports a friendly disposition. The intended movements of the Mormons are obtained through this source. The Government has authorized considerable prosents to be distributed, with the hope of retaining their services.

There is no foundation for the report that the British and French Ministers protested against Walker's expedition, or reflected on the Government as indirectly countenancing it. Months ago they proposed to unite in a concentration of naval forces to prevent fillibustering invasions, but the Admiristration declined participation.

The War Department will recommend that the Army be increased five regiments, and will discoustenance all schemes for calling out volunteers as involving an expense which cannot be safely estimated.

The Brazilian Minister's party last night, is honor of the Emperor's birthday, was one of the most brilliant and select ever given bere. It included the Cabinet, the Diplomatic Corps, the Army and Navy officere, and many distinguished citizens.

It is now conceded that the Treasury must immediately ask authority for issuing notes. The surplus is above six millions, but is declining, and the revenue is not meeting expectation in consequence of the accumulation of warehoused merchandus and the limited withdrawals for consumption. Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTOS, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

Senator Douglas is here. The breach between him and the President seems likely to widen. His urgent recommendations of devoted friends for important positions have been treated very carallerly throughout. He seked a first-class Mission for his lieutenant, Richardson, and obtained for him the effer of the Governorship of Nebraska!

It is currently reported that his Ohio friend Steadman, who came here strongly recommended for an important poet, was met by Mr. Buchages with the blunt remark: "Sir, you did all you could against me at the Cincinnate Convention." Stradman, as soon as he had recovered from the surprise which this observation occasioned, replied: True. Sir: I did support Judge Dougles in that Convention, because I believed him the ablest and fittest man presented. I am of the same opinion still. I wish you a good morning." This systematic rejection of Douglas's friends by the Executive mey not have provoked the pending schiem, but is thely to aggravate it. Richardson is known to be vehement against the dodge submission. K.

To the Associated Press. Washington, Thursday, Dec. 3, 1857.

Judge Douglas and the President had to day, a full said free interchange of opinion on the Kassas ques-